

united in one grand confederation) the present essay has been written, the writer being incited thereto by the speech of the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, at Detroit, referred to in the opening chapter, and by a desire to place before the people of Canada a true statement of facts connected with a contest the most remarkable in history, whether viewed as to its extent, the magnitude of the issues involved, the consequences flowing therefrom, and those that are likely to ensue. If the peace of Utrecht contained the latent seeds of the contest which afflicted Europe for sixty years; the effect of the American Revolution shows no signs of being limited as to time, nor is there the slightest appearance of the subsidence of the waves of that political storm of which it was the first cyclone.

To the Canadians a close study of all the movements of this war is valuable, affording room for much speculation, and precedent for future guidance in political matters. Out of it has grown the *Colonial system* of the British Empire, by which each and every one of her great dependencies has become an independent power in everything but in name, which even now the successors of the Whig traitors of George the Third's time are trying hard to make a mere historical designation.

Both English and American popular writers have been at much pains to misrepresent every action of the contest, and evince a laudable desire to make heroes, orators, statesmen, and great generals out of the very ordinary, not very honest, and thoroughly unscrupulous as well as unprincipled set of men who carried it out on both sides. Masking their real motives behind truth, justice, equity, and honor, they sought for liberty as a sure stepping stone to place and power, and in order to force themselves on their Sovereign the British traitors dismembered his dominions, and inflicted the evils detailed, on the country that gave them birth.

While the events of the various campaigns is a good subject for study, as the strength of Canada and the weakness of the United States, strategically, are easily understood. The people of the revolted Colonies set themselves out to demonstrate the problem of *mob government* in opposition to constitutional monarchy. How they have sped can be judged from the fact that Canada, close beside them, abhors the very thought of Republican institutions, and under a constitutional monarchy has attained a degree of prosperity and power not known to the people of the United States. Very little fear is entertained of the future of this country. The aggressive and acquisitive habits of our neighbors are tempered by wise discretion; they have attempted to annex Canada by fraud, open and secret, by force of arms and compromise pressure—in all they have been unmistakably and ignominiously defeated, because the people cling with tenacity to institutions which suit their

condition so well, and where a ministry, directly responsible to themselves, affords a greater safeguard against undue despotism than in the States, where the Executive head is alone responsible. Canada can boast of a well balanced constitution, in which the rights of the minority are as jealously guarded as those of the majority. The United States has no constitutional balance, and consequently the minority have no rights—not even that of speaking their opinions with freedom.

The task the writer has set himself to perform is now about to close; his sole object being to place the whole of the events of this contest fairly before the people of Canada for the purpose of endeavoring to counteract the evident intention of the Whig-Radical Imperial Cabinet to compel this Colony to separate her fortunes from Great Britain, and, as a presumed consequence, transfer them to the United States. If such a consummation should be aimed at only one part of it can be completed, and that not by the action of the Canadian people. A British Parliament elected on that issue must of themselves cut the painter. It will remain for us to choose whether we should bear away under our own sail and colors; but in any case the Stars and Stripes will never be our national flag. Removed from the traditions of feudality a limited monarchy need not be as expensive and would be far more honestly administered than a republic—to which in any case Canada could have no affinity.

Ottawa, 1st July, 1870.

#### HONOR TO CANADIAN RIFLEMEN.

The *London Standard* was erroneously reported some time ago by telegraph as intimating the desire of the Lord Mayor of London for the city to provide a cup to be fired for by Canadian Volunteers at Wimbledon. The following article, taken from the *Standard*, shows that the cup was intended to be sent out to Canada as a mark of London's regard for the Canadian militia, to be competed for by Canadians alone. We can assure the *Standard* that the cup will be accepted in the kindly spirit proposed; and we are satisfied that it will never fall into unworthy hands.

"An admirable idea, almost romantic in its character, yet perfectly practical in its details, was promulgated by the Lord Mayor at the last meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Committee, sitting at the Mansion House. His lordship proposed that the citizens of London should subscribe the necessary funds for presenting the rifle Volunteers of Canada with a handsome challenge cup, to be the subject of a yearly contest. The idea was warmly taken up by the committee and endorsed in a resolution, the Lord Mayor undertaking to communicate on the subject with the leaders of the Volunteer movement in our own country, soliciting their co-operation. The success of this movement is already assured. The proposal could scarcely have been made at a better time, coming as it does immediately after the gallant repulse of the Fenians,

who no sooner attempted to march on Canadian soil than they were scattered by the resolute fire of the loyal riflemen. We can quite believe the statement of Mr. Dixon, that the proposed gift will create intense satisfaction throughout Canada; and we are equally sure that the citizens of London will rejoice to adopt so felicitous a mode of expressing their sympathy and regard. We have for the last two or three years been sending Canada a good many specimens of our poverty and wretchedness. It is time we gave some proof of our wealth and generosity. To a born Canadian England must have appeared of late in a somewhat strange aspect, contributing paupers by sea and Fenians by land. It is none too soon to establish a more pleasing association of ideas, and perhaps nothing could be more suitable than a present which recognizes the value of that Volunteer force which has so materially helped to sustain the honor and authority of the British flag on the soil of Canada. The loyalty and the service are none the less real, but rather the more remarkable, because exhibited on the other side of the Atlantic, and under circumstances of some discouragement. Although the Canadians are defending their own territory, everybody knows that the Fenian attack originated in the affinity which exists between Canada and England.

We have frequently dwelt on the importance of imbuing Canada with a thoroughly English spirit. This tide of emigration is likely to yield important political consequences. If the Irish exodus has generated the Fenian plague it may be hoped that the English exodus will furnish an antidote. To Canada belongs the honor of sustaining British principles and institutions on the North American Continent. Of late we have been pouring in more of British blood among the Canadian population. There is no reason to fear that either party will suffer from the process. We have to part with that which had become a burden to us, and Canada has received it as a necessary addition to her industrial strength. There are no signs of a glut in the labor market of the Dominion but there is rather a demand for more. A splendid territory waits for occupation, and a huge railway craves for hands to make it. There are said to be forty millions of acres cleared and ready for the plough, and noble rivers await the advent of steam navigation. A scheme of self-supporting emigration has been proposed for the construction of the Dominion Pacific Railway, and the plan has received the approval of the Mansion House Committee, providing the Canadian Government will give certain reasonable guarantees. There is reason to hope that the unemployed whom we are now sending off to Canada will help to make that part of the Dominion now referred to one of the great highways of the world. At the same time it is pleasant to learn that a call for labor is beginning to spring up in some parts of England. Miners are in request and 200 men have lately been sent down from London to the coal-fields of Durham. Two great firms in the North are also in want of workmen, and the fact has been duly notified to those novel institutions known as 'the East end Clubs,' which we need hardly say differ very widely in their constitution and objects from the clubs at the West end. Altogether this last meeting at the Mansion House was a bright and hopeful one whether we look on this side of the Atlantic or the other. It will not be long ere the crack of Canadian rifles will tell that the citizens of London have sent a gorgeous 'loving-cup' across the seas as an evidence of kinship and a testimony of regard."